NEWS FROM THE BOER SIDE. INTERESTING VIEWS OF THE WAR

HILD AT PRETORIA.

er Army Put at 75,000 or More-Colonial Recruits Flocking to It-Tales of Small Boer and Large British Losses-The Great Ability of President Kruger. vollowing are some extracts from letters writen by an American who has been living at Pretoria and who had opportunities to obtain securate information on the subjects about

Well, the war is on in all its awfulness and and although some of the people here profess to be able to see the end. I must surfess that I cannot. I suppose you are being surfeited with British victories. I have eard of none yet with the exception of those have read of in the Cape and Natal papers that have drifted here.

I suppose that you, with the rest of the of were amazed at the nerve of President krüger in sending his now famous ultimatum to the greatest power on the earth. I will not togo into the merits of the causes that reprecipitated this unholy war on these poor at I will recite shortly what has been cathe war has become a reality.

some very funny things, many of them he simplicity of these people, hapfor to the declaration of war. For In the Volksrand some two or three a the war a member called up his og the State Secretary to inand the High Commissioner at Cape Town Alfred Miner, as to why the British Governassing troops on the border of the on a member said that the Repub was not ready to go to war, whereat another m I know very well jumped up Why, it would take us a whole day to The humor of the thing did not the Dutch for some little time.

Now as to what the troops have done. When was declared Gen. Joubert had some en on the Nata! border. Gen. Cronje ,000 on the western frontier, and free State had as many as half this total on their western and southern borders. It is timated that the two republics can put in the 000 men, and as they march for-Cape Colony and Natal, as they have endoing they will recruit 10,000 or 15,000 is many as 25,000 Colonials. These need past their homes, as they would be condered guilty of treason if they did, and this y want to avoid much as they would like to ir brothers, as they call them. As an of this it has been shown that when per entered the territory of Natal on to Lalysmith and following the was from Dundee he had but 700 men and arrived below Ladysmith, where he off any retreat from that town, he had 00 men in his little band and had not recruiting from the Transvani, but from he Natal farms as he passed them.

The first skirmish the Transvaal forces had Mafeking, on the western border, but it cas a mere skirmish with a few wounded on ther side. The next was at Dundee, in Natal. re a real battis took place, and there was some fatality on the Boer side and an enormous the other side. In this battle there were many British killed and many wounded, l as a result 250 prisoners were taken in a affir kraal near the town. The next action of any consequence was that of Elandslaugte. two or three days that clapsed before the great battle of Modderspruit, which was merely a part of the Ladysmith siege and engagements, and was marked by the small loss on the Boer side and the heavy loss on the other. In this engagement the Boers lost less than 150 men in both killed and wounded and they took over 2,000 prisoners, 1,300 by the Transvalers and 850 by the Free Staters. There were killed and wounded on the British Fille, it is estimated, over 2,000. The marvel of the war has been the small Boer fatalities and the large British, and it is more strange when you are aware that the Boers have been steadly advancing ever since this war commenced and the British have been defending internanting away. The official list of the British is over 5,000.

Ladysmith is now surrounded and there is much sickness in the place, the water being very lad. On the Free State border Kimberley has been surrounded and we hear that Ceoil Bhodes is there, but I don't believe it, and he is reputed to have said, and it has consequently lecome famous, that he felt as safe in Kimberley as if he were in Piccadilly, but, if he is there, I dare say there is \$4,000,000 worth of damonds in the Delbers Company's safes in kimberley and they want those diamonds. If they should take the diamond fields they will become the property of the Free State and the revenue for its own treasury and that is the way to a great extent that the Transvaal will so with the gold fields. The Government has stated to run the mines here and is conting the gold now in the mint.

Thought I would surely be able to tell you of the fall of Ladysmith by this time but while their are reports that the British are negotiating for a capitulation, we can get no official confirmation of this; so I think there is nothing in it. Of the British getting assistance

or a capitulation, we can get no official mation of this: so I think there is nothing it. Of the British getting assistance is little chance as the Boers have it inflormation in the sent down to the rested completely and have sent down to the Tugela River, the only place that reenforcements an eome from, a force strong enough to head off any army that comes from that direction. If the British were sure that no help could arrive I think they would have surrendered before this time, but they have no means of knowing it, which fact redounds to some extent to the disadvantage of the Boers. On the other side of the State [Western] the libers have surrounded and hemmed in Maleking, but it is a strong position and they are just starving them into surrender there. On the west of the Free State, the Boers have completely surrounded Kimberley and have it is their mercy, so far as communication with the outside world is concerned, but it is also a strong position and owing to the fortifications made by the vast hears of waste from the liamond mines, they will find it a hard place de by the vast hears of waste from the mond mines, they will find it a hard place ake by storm. South of the Free State they be gone into the Colony and have declared e portion which they occupy Free State soil. Her's column is on the way up from DeAar, s base of supplies, and we hear rumors of a etween these troops and those of the

would te surprised to see some of these ous Boer women. I am sure you would better opinion of these terrible people. I say that I have found every Boer I iet here good and splendid specimens of diwomen, and I will never hear them ed, as they have been by unscrupulous without taking their part. I dare say be back country Boers that need conderpoishing up before they can be made o grace any one's drawing room but in unitry do you not find such neople? Is giant? Take Staffordshire for instance we get our raw Englishman from, do not he is as good a man as the Boer Not much. He has not the intellation of the tenderness, nor the good is, nor the average anything that we beer has. You may think that I his a little too strong, but it is a I have seen them both and I am aking from my real knowledge of them he British snobs and agliators both in intry and England speak of President as knowing intimately his mode of d conducting it promptly and concerned. Some time ago a poor a America came out here to get her Prison to which he had been sen-ten years for an alleged crime of d not believe him guilty. The year here on Saturday and on the ednesday the President had signed ardon, and they departed for the he next Saturday. The President tout of the pure kindness of his ardon, and they departed for the he next Saturday. The President t out of the pure kindness of his shall never forget him for it. He hand shoulders above any man in ay in ability with all his lack of

The entire country is most quiet and or levis, not the semblance of trouble or riot has been related states."

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Some of the Sandard and Diggers' News of Johnshelm, dated Dec 1, have been relayed. Reparts from the front say that at the letter in the little 1,400 Free Staters opposed fine Buller. The burghers' loss was only 12 kiled and 43 wounded. Some of the Indian trans were shot down at six paces by the burghers. Their cannon were all shot back.

The total receipts of the Brooklyn Post Office for 1899 were \$1.381,757.03, an increase of \$104.207.81 over the preceding year. The total distribution in the mailing department was 183,206,820 pieces, an increase of 5,229.

BOARD AND ACCOMMODATION AS AT HOME.

Is difficult to find in a large city. Such places, though, are to be found advertised in The Burghers. Their cannon were all shot back.

and the cattle of other cannon were killed."
The earlier reports from "Fighting" Gen. Prinsion state that there was a terrible fight to our disadvantage, as we had to leave the fisid." Later accounts stated "The English removed their dead in buck wagons."
The news from Ladysmith is that "the British having complained that one of their Coolies was hurt by our fire while carrying water within the hospital precincts, a commission was appointed by our Generals, consisting of Commandant Muller of Standert in and Dr. Treu of Vryheid, who met a commission from the enemy's side, Magistrate Bennett, Assistant Colenbrander. Surgeon Major Appleton and Surgeon Capt. Westcoat, for the purpose of pegging off neutral ground for the hospital, women and children and for sanitary purposes, which ground is to be clearly indicated by flags. The labors of the commission were entirely satisfactory to all rarties, ample ground being allowed with a good supply of water. Typhold is prevalent in Ladysmith. Each side vied with the other in showing courtesy."

Speaking of the beseiging burghers, Dr. Valentine, the paper's correspondent, says: "The health of the burghers, in spite of the great strain and exposure in bad weather, is highly satisfactory. There are afew cases of dysentory and rheumatism. New ciothing is badly needed. Many of the men have-sun through their boots and are walking on sandals. The administration of the field supplies is leaving much to be desired in some of the laagers, Gen, Joubert has to tackle more work than a single person can accomplish. He should have administrative aid as quickly as possible, so he can devote his entire time to strategical questions."

A telegram from Delagoa Bay says "The commander of the British cruisar Thetis hea

questions."

A telegram from Delagoa Bay says "The commander of the British cruiser Thetis has intimated to the authorities that anonymous hints have been received of an alleged scheme being arranged there by Fenian delegates to explode submarine mines under the harbor. The government thereupon stated that it was unaware of such schemes being hatched but advised the officer commanding the warships to move further out to sea pending investigations. The British commander wrote back that they would do nothing of the kind, but would hold Delagoa Bay authorities responsible for the safety of Her Majesty's war ships while in Portuguese waters." Portuguese waters." Pretoria reports that Mrs. Reitz, wife of the

daily.

Johannesburg has a committee on "Rust en Orde" which has decided that no one can leave the city without passports. Passes outside the country are granted only by State Secretary Reitz. The stores in Johannesburg are still open and advertising. Cricket games are played daily.

The Basutos, according to custom, have held a sperifice coremony to decide whether they

The Basutos, according to custom, have held a sacrifice ceremony to decide whether they should take part in the war or not. As usual, they flayed three oxen alive and allowed them to linger out their lives on the veld. There was one with large horns to represent the British; one with medium sized horns to represent the Beers and a small-horned one the Basutos. The British ox died first, the Boer one shortly afterward and the Basuto one ligered some days before succumbing. The result has been that the Basutos resolved to remain neutral.

A keuter's special from London, is published remain neutral.

A Reuter's special from London, is published saving: "Four American warships and four cruisers, under Admiral Schley, are about to proceed to Cape waters, as a manifestation of American goodwill to Great Britain.

DAMAGE BY OUR SHELLS.

Swiss Owners of a Warehouse Destroyed at Ilollo Want \$250,000.

The New York Export and Import Company has received from the Swiss mercantile house of Hollmann & Co. of Manila, with which it eninto negotiations to establish a New York Export and Import Company in the Philippines after they become American possessions, a claim against the United States Government for property worth \$250,000 destroyed at Licilo by the American naval forces last year. It is said on behalf of the claimants that the United States collected taxes at Iloilo from Jan. 1, 1899, and licensed the firm of Hollmann & Co. to do business there and that, therefore, the firm was entitled to protection by the United States. It is set forth that while the military forces were actually or nominally in occupation of the city, the insurrectionists were so troublesome that Gen. Company for inspection and it is expected that there will be others urged at Washington, especially if the first ones are successful.

TO REVIVE THE MONICLAIR CLUB Meeting of the Second Mortgage Bond

holders Appoints a Committee. MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 13.-The Montclair revived. The clubhouse was erected in 1884 at a cost of \$70,000. The hall has a seating tion of selling liquor in the club and the membership dwindled down to less than half. Accordingly, last November the building was closed. Recently a notice was sent out calling for a meeting of the second mortgage bondholders. They met last night, and the trustees presented a statement of the present state of the foreclosure proceedings and the order of sale which has been decreed by the Court of

the foreelosure proceedings and the order of sale which has been decreed by the Court of Chancery.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that it was the sense of the meeting that the town could be best served by the formation of a new organization in the nature of a casino.

Joseph Van Vieck, a wealthy resident, stated that he had been purchasing a number of the second mortgage bonds with the idea that if he could get a sufficient number he would be in control of the situation at the sale, and that his only purpose was to save the property from purchasers who might want to make some use of it that would be a menace to the community. He was in no sense, he declared, engaged in real estate speculation, and all he had done had been on his own responsibility. He had already secured over two-thirds of the outstanding second mortgage bonds.

Joseph Van Vieck, Charles H. Heustis, Stephen W. Carey, Edwin A. Bradley, Frederick Engel, Edwin B. Goodell and C. D. Thompson were appointed a committee with power to formulate a course of action to be pursued in connection with the sale and purchases of the property of the club. pursued in connection with the sale and pur-chase of the property of the club.

OPPOSE THE DEATH PENALTY.

Men Who Think It Doesn't Act as a De terrent of Crime.

The Association to Promote the Abolition o the Death Penalty was formed last night at a meeting held at the Friends' Seminary, at Sixteenth street and Rutherford place. The meeting was called by a committee of the Society of Friends, which has existed for a long time and has for its purpose the abolition of the custom of taking human life as a penalty for crime.

Further than calling the meeting, however, the committee is not directly connected with the new association, for the chief argument of the Friends in urging the abolition of the death penalty is that man has no right to take the life which God gave, while the mission of the new association will be to urge that the death penalty has proved to be a failure as a deterrent from crime, while at the same time preventing the prosecuting attorneys of the people from getting verdicts in cases where murder has been

ting verdicts in cases where harder has been done.

Gen. Newton M. Curtis presided at the meeting last night and was selected as President of the association, Ernest H. Crosby was chosen Vice-President, Franklin T. Carpenter, Treasurer, and John W. Hutchinson, Secretary, Assemblyman Maher was present and said that he would introduce a bill in the Legislature shortly to do away with the death penalty and that he had strong hopes that it would pass, Committees of various kinds were authorized and it was agreed to hold a public meeting to further the purposes of the association on the evening of Jan. 27, in the Friends' Meeting House, at Fifteenth street and Kutherford place.

Brooklyn's Post Office Receipts for 1899. The total receipts of the Brooklyn Post

NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

After a good deal of backing and filling the judicial appointments up the State seem to be finally settled. Mr. Justice Laughlin of Buffalo takes his seat as a member of the Appellate Division at Rochester to-morrow, and Mr. Justice Kellogg of Plattsburg succeeds Judge Landon on the Albany Appellate Division. Gov. Roosevelt has announced that the desig nation of Judge Kellogg was requested by all the other members of the court. Judge Hiscock of Syracuse prefers that the remaining vacancy on the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department should be filled by the appoint ment of Mr. Justice Williams of Utica rather than himself. When Judge Williams was reelected in 1897 it was upon the understanding in his district that he should not thereafter accept an assignment to sit on the Appellate Division in this city, as the local bar did not want to be deprived of his services at home. It may be, however, that the same objections do not exist to his going on the Appellate bench at Rochester, which is in the same judicial department as his district.

An amendment to the State Constitution increasing the number of Supreme Court Jusices has been introduced in the Legislature by Senator Grady of this city. It proposes to add four Judges to the judicial force in the First district and three in the Brooklyn district. An amendment providing for three more Judges in the Brooklyn district has already received the approval of one Legislature. If it is passed by the Legislature of 1901 and adopted by the people in the autumn of that year, the new Judges may be elected in 1902. Mr. Grady's measure is probably a substitute for this, merely enlarging it so as to provide for an increase here also. In the Brooklyn district the increase will be more apparent than real, for until recently the people there have and the services of two retired Judges-Mr. Justice Barnard of Poughkeepsie and Mr. Justice Dykman of White Plains-who were empowered to hold court, after having attained the age of 70, under a special provision of the Constitution of 1894.

An interesting question of college taxation has just been decided in favor of Harvard University by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Under the tax laws of the Commonwealth property devoted to college purposes is exempt. In Cambridge there is an association of students known as the Foxeroft Club who obtain their meals at actual cost in a building provided for them for that purpose by the university. The court holds that this is a college use of the building, and that it can no more be taxed than a college dining hall, which has always been regarded as exempt. The taxability of the houses occupied by President Eliot and Prof. Langdell of the law school is also passed upon, and they are declared not to be subject to assessment. The college provides these houses without any charge to the ccupants, and that of the President is devoted to college purposes on class day and commencement day, so far as the lower floor is concerned. Meetings of the faculty are also held there, and President Eliot's occupation is likened by the court to President McKinley's occupation of the White House, which cannot be deemed solely private and for his own benefit. The reasons for exempting Prof. Langdell's house do not seem to us quite as strong or satisfactory.

A case of considerable importance to landwners who have occasion to improve their property by blasting in the vicinity of highways ally in occupation of the city, the was deeded by the Court of Appeals on Tuesdoners of the city, the was defeded by the Court of Appeals on Tuesdoners by the British. The loss on the English side was more than 800 killed and wounded. After Elandslagte a small skirmish or two occurred during the two or three days that clapsed before the great battle of Modderspruit, which was merely a part of the Ladysmith siege and engagements, and was marked by the small loss on the Boer side and the heavy loss on the Pransivalers and 850 by the Free Staters, There were killed and wounded and they took over 2,100 prisoners, 1,300 by the fransivalers and 850 by the Free Staters, There were killed and wounded on the British have been defending the representatives here. Another similar claim the Boers have been seed by advancing ever since this war company for inspection and it is expected that the Swiss representatives here. Another similar claim the best similar of the Ladysmith is now surrounded and there is was decided by the Court of Appeals on Tuesfrom the blast against the person of the traveller is a wrong doer and responsible as such, no matter how carefully the blasting is carried on." Upon the second trial, which was had under this rule of law, the verdict for the plaintiff was \$5,000; and as the questions involved were novel, the Appellate Division granted the defendants leave to appeal to the Court of Ap-Club, which recently ceased to exist, may be peals, where the judgment has been affirmed. A pathetic feature of the case was the subsequent decease of Miss Harten's companion at capacity of 800. Trouble arose over the ques- the time of the accident, a young girl who was so shocked at her friend's death that she

> been struck by any portion of the blasted tree. The twenty-third annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association is to be hold at Albany, under the presidency of Walter S. of this week, concluding with a banquet at 7:30 P. M on the 17th If there is speaking at this feast the function will conflict to some extent with Gov. Roosevelt's legislative reception on the same evening. The principal address before the Bar Association will be delivered in the Assembly Chamber on Tuesday evening by Mr. Justice Brown of the Supreme Court of the United States. One of the main subjects proposed for discussion at the meeting is the desirability of dividing the Northern district of New York, as constituted under the Federal judicial system, into two districts, so as to create a new Western district consisting of the seventeen counties in the western part of the State. We have received a printed cirof the State. We have received a printed cir-cular strongly favoring the proposed change. of the lake had been scraped and which really seems to be demanded by the conditions which prevail in the existing Northern district. It is signed by fifteen prominent lawyers of western New York, many of whom are aspirants for the Federal judgeship which

died shortly afterward, though she had not

they want Congress to create. Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice is demanded by the General Council of the Bar in England on account of the insufficiency in the number of Judges who are able to sit regularly in London. An attempt has been made to dispense with the holding of easizes at some of the towns where assizes have heretofore been held, but this proposed rearrangement of the circuit business of the courts has not met with the approval of the leaders of the bar, and the resolution adopted by the General Council declares that it is "imperatively necessary" that an increase in the judicial strength of the Queen's Bench Division shall speedily be made.

The status of Christian Science before the law is ably discussed in the papers by Mr. William A. Purrington of the New York bar, which have been collected by the author and published in a small volume by E. B. Treat & Co., under the title of "Christian Science; an Exposition of Mrs. Eddy's Wonderful Discovery, Including Its Legal Aspects." The decisions cited from the law reports from the several States in which Christian Science has become a subject of judicial inquiry comprise all the cases relative thereto which have fallen under our notice; and Mr. Purrington's book will prove a valuable key to the literature of the law in the hands of any one who desires to inform himself concerning the legal relations, rights and liabilities of the practitioners of this method of healing. It is an Interesting fact that the judicial decision which has been most helpful to Christian Scientists is a New York case, in which the General Term of the Supreme Court in this city, speaking through Mr. Justice Daniels of Buffalo, declared in substance that the statutory prohibitions against practising medicine without a license did not apply to persons who at tempted to cure the sick without the use of drugs in any torm.

THE LEADER IN THE HOUSE

SERENO E. PAYNE'S TRAITS, WAYS AND SPEECHMAKING. The Smiling Chairman of the Ways and Means a Contrast to Dolliver of Iowa Who First Called McKinley the Advance Agent of Prosperity-His Training. In a way Sereno E. Payne of New York is the biggest all around high tariff man in the lower ouse of Congress, or he wouldn't be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to-day. At the same time be can hardly be termed a tariff expert in the sense that President McKinley is or the late Mr. Dingley was, and there are now several men in Congress who might properly be considered more accomplished schedule experts than Payne. But he knows tariff law and tariff history intimately, as, indeed, he should. He has been on the Ways and Means Committee several years and his training, begun when McKinley himself was chairman and continued under Dingley, has been thorough and comprehensive.

Mr. Payne's smile is his most distinguishing characteristic. It is aggressive and it never deerts him. This is literally true, no matter what happens or how contrary to his wishes the course of events may be. It has given him the reputation of being uniformly good humored, whereas there are many days when he doesn't view the world through rose colored spectacles. It has produced the impression that he almost always arries his point, when, in fact, he sometimes makes a mess of it. When he really feels jolly it is an admirable exponent of his mental frame; when he is charged with anger or tense with anxiety, it hides his feelings; when he is inclined to be sarcastic, it adds point to his words; when he is listening to the dullest story, even, it lends an expression of flattering interest to his face. Mr. Payne's body is tall and broad and heavy,

and he knows how to make impressive use of his size. His voice is big and expansive; in fact, it has no superior, so far as carrying power is concerned, among the public men of the present time. When he speaks every syllable can be heard distinctly in the remotest corners of the house; at the same time his tones, instead of being harsh and discordant, are rather musical and decidedly pleasant to the ear.

Mr. Payne's countenance is boldly modelled on rugged lines. Deep creases criss-cross it in every direction. A thick, gray, full beard covers his jaw and lips. Silver hair crowns his head Were it not for his everlasting smile he would be set down at first sight as a person of undue severity, of monotonous seriousness. As it is, who so beholds his smile takes note of his amplitude and listens to his voice, expects to learn presently that he is one of the best story tellers alive. Yet Mr. Payne isn't a good story teller; in truth, he never affects humorous narration at all, and his friends say it would be impossible to worm a story out of him in any circumstances. He likes good stories, though, and to see him surrounded by a crowd of story tellers, his bulk propped against a pillar, his hands in his pockets, his wonderful smile playing in a thousand forms over his characteristic features, is to behold a picture not likely soon to be forgotten. Mr. Payne can laugh as well as smile, and, like his voice, his laugh is strong and full, and round and is sure to set a whole party into boisterous cachinnation by its heartiness.

Mr. Payne doesn't shine particularly as a conversationalist. Despite his smile, he is too serious minded for small talk and is altogether too deeply absorbed in the political questions to which he has devoted a life time of study, to care much for the discussion of general topics. This renders him somewhat indifferent to the demands of what is termed society. But he is hy on means disinclined to sociability and he delights to meet men whom he considers congenial spirits. He is held in esteem alike by friends and foes, but the peculiar quality that engenders what might be termed the affectionate nickname is missing from his make-up.

Mr. Payne is not blessed with the faculty of phenomenally rapid cerebration and so is not much of a success at short, spur-of the-moment talks on the floor. Before delivering a speech he makes a long and earnest preparation, drinking deeply at every fountain of available information and making sure of every fact. It is of record that Mr. Payne's statements have been found at fault more seldom than the statements of almost any other man in the House to-day. He indulges in no rhetorical flourishes or vivid word painting, but he is a past-master of the art of plain, direct, persistent hammering. Somet beholds his smile takes note of his amplitude and listens to his voice, expects to learn presently that

njoys life. By birth Mr. Dolliver is a Virginian, and ther

of doors, in fair weather, is where he likes best to speak. He never takes any care of his throat, and is never hearse. During the last cambaign, he says, he ran a circus. He carried about with him a canvas tent capable of seating 3,500 people, and he had it set up in every town he visited. In the morning there would be speaking in the tent. Mid day dinner was a picule affair. In the afternoon the speechmaking was continued. It was like an all-day camp meeting. Many of Mr. Delliver speeches lasted three hours and longer. He enjoyed it all, but he thinks the modern campaign methods lay a tremendous burden on a candidate, and tax almost beyond endurance his physical and mental energies. He usually prepares his speeches for delivery in the House rather carefully, writing them out or dictating them to a stengrapher. He confesses to a degree of stage fright before every speech, and thinks he would have nervous prostration if he knew too long beforehand when he should address the House.

When Mr. Delliver is off duty he likes to put on his oldest clothes, dig a can of bait, take his rod—pole they call it out in lowa—and go fishing for bass in the Des Moines River. It is the lest sport in the world, he says, the crafty persuading of a wary fish to take the bait. Codfishing, where you drop a clothesline into the sea and pull it up with a small whale on it, is not to be compared with the keen, artistic delight of bass-fishing.

Mr. Delliver is the man who invented and conferred on Mr. McKinley the title of "Advance Agent of Prosperity." He has been one of the Administration's warmest champions.

ICE CARNIVAL AT VASSAR.

The Lake Bordered With Colored Lights and Lighted With Chinese Lanterns. College resembled to-night a scene from fairy Across it stretched rows of Chinese and Japanese lanterns, and from the hedged borders gleamed and sparkled of them wearing fancy costumes, plentifully adorned with trimmings of a silvery appearance, with hats and toboggans to match. The occasion was the annual lee carnival, in which all the students at Vassar join once a year. Two hours, from 8 to 10 P. M., were allowed for the festivities, and every minute was crowded with jolity.

The carnival opened with a grand march, led by Miss Alice Lane and Miss Susie Whitecome, to the strains of the Nadjy waitz, played by Scofield's full orchestra from Poughkeepsle. Three hundred students took part in the march. They circled the lake by twos and fours, then singly, and performed various evolutions with a grace and skill delightful to behold. The whole lake was flooded with the glare of bonfires built of logs. The sight was a pretty one. At the head of the lake was suspended a monster American flag, which swayed and fluttered in the breeze, and before the carnival endel the orchestra played several national sirs, which gave the carnival quite a patriotic flavor. oceasion was the annual nee carnival, in which

The Rev. Dr. Niles Called to Brooklyn. The Rev. Charles Martin Niles, D. D., has been called to the vacant rectorship of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church in Throop avenue, Brooklyn, and he will conduct Throop avenue, Brooklyn, and he will conduct both services there to-day. In 1888, soon after his ordination, he served as assistant in St. Luke's Church in Brooklyn, and for the last four years has been rector of St. Paul's Church in Sing Sing. He has not yet signified his acceptance of the call to the Throop avenue church, but it is generally believed that he will seen do so.

Wants the Ticket to Be Bryan and Shively. LA PORTE, Ind., Jan. 13.-It is rumored here that the Indiana Democrats will present the name of former Congressman B. F. Shively for the nomination for Vice-President. Friends of Bryan say that the nomination of Shively as his running mate would be acceptable to the Colonel. Mr. Shively served several terms in Congress and was the candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1896.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against Emma R. Seillière, formerly Emma R. Livermore, and known as the Baroness Seil-lière, from Saratoga county for \$303 in favor of Willard Lester, and a lis pendens was filed against her property in Fifth avenue, near Twenty-seventh street. DEMAND OF A LABOR UNION.

Building Operations in Greenwich, Conn., May Be Tied Up-Eight Hours or Strike. GREENWICE, Conn., Jan. 13.-Never in the history of Greenwich have there been so many costly houses in construction, and the prospects for the continuance of the building boom have been most encouraging. A few days ago however, the boss builders received a printer notice from the headquarters of the Union o Amalgamated Builders' Trades announcing that on April 1 the union would demand that eight hours a day be a full day's work, instead of nine, the present schedule, with the same amount of wages.

The headquarters of the union in New York

has been organizing branches in every town along the line of the New Haven Railroad.

between New York and Bridgeport, and in

tends to enforce the New York rules in these

towns. Until a few years ago none of the

Greenwich journeymen carpenters was a

member of the union, but the walking dele

gate came along, and, although he was ordered

away from the men by the employers, he sowed the seed of trouble, and some of th shops became union. The Union of Amalgamated Builders' Trades, includes workingmen who are engaged in any kind of trade, that may furnish material or labor used in building, and it will endoevor to enforce its demands by orders to the workingmen, members of the union to refuse to work if others, not members of the union have anything to do with furnishing or making the supplies.

The builders here and the mill owners elsewhere say that they will not submit to such an unjust demand, and will stop all jobs upon which they are engaged and shut down their mills rather than do so. All contracts for building are being made, providing that in case of strike the builders shall not be responsible for loss of time or delay in construction. They have called a meeting of all the employers in the building business for action on the order and will notify the union of their decision. They say that the demand for eight hours for a day's work can possibly be arranged.

Over this matter, however, the Greenwich branch and Port Chester branch is at loggerheals. The Port Chester members demand \$2.75 a day while the Greenwich workingmen are satisfied with the present pay of \$2.50 a day. Most of the best workmen are members of the Greenwich branch, and they feel that they are independent of the Port Chesterorders.

A few weeks ago when Builder Crosby of Greenwich began the work of constructing Park Commissioner George C. Clausen's house on Ridge street, Port Chester, this branch of the union in that village insisted that \$2.75 a day must be paid, and ordered a strike because it was not agreed to. Most of the men working on the job were Greenwich branch and said the job was a Greenwich job, refusing to go out until Orders came from headquarters. The same thing was insisted on when the work was begun of building Joseph Millbank's house at Byram Shore a few days ago. No orders have come from headquarters ordering the strike, and business men and residents of the neighborhood say that if a strike takes place it will be regretted. The open winter and great amount of building are making the mechanics, as well as the business men, prosperous, while the summer residents are away. ing, and it will endeavor to enforce its demands by orders to the workingmen, members of the perous, while the summer residents are away

TCHETIMACHE INDIANS LOSE,

Survivors Not Entitled to Recover Their Lands in Louisiana Sold in 1853.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 13.-In the United States Circuit Court to-day, a decision was rendered against the Tchetimache Indians, suing for the recovery of their lands on Bayou Teche in St. Mary's Parish, La. Tchetimaches were at one time one of the largest Indian tribes, occupying all the southern part of the State. They were always on friendly terms with the whites and their friendship was recognized by the

Spanish and French Governments, which confirmed them in the possession of their lands. In 1853 these lands were sold to the whites. The Indians, who now number only flfty-three, through their chief, brought suit several months ago for the recovery of these lands on the ground that the sale in 1853 was illegal; that the lands belonged to the tribe as a whole and could not be sold.

Their assertion was defeated mainly on the ground that the present white occupants of the land own it in good faith, and that the Tchetimaches have long since abandoned all tribal relations, sending their children to the public schools of the State, and voting at all State and city elections. The Tchetimaches live in a village at Indian Bend, one of the most picturesque places in Louisiana, but are whites, or very nearly so, and have lost their original language, and speak English or French. They still elect their chief, but vote at all regular elections.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises 7:22 | Sun sets 4:57 | Moon rises 4:22 Sandy Hook 6:32 | Gov. I d . 7:04 | Hell Gate. 8:57

U. S. transport McPherson, Byrne, San Juan, Jan. 3.
Sa Etruria, Watt, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Sa Marquette, Gats, London, Jan. 1.
Sa Norge, Knudson, Copenhagen, Dec. 28.
Sa Willehar, Formes, Bremen, Dec. 30.
Sa Fernneld, Davies, Shields, Dec. 27.
Sa Santiago, Leighton, Guantanamo, Dec. 30.
Sa Winfred, Clark, Hamburg, Dec. 22.
Sa Trimidad, Fraser, Bernuda, Jan. 10.
Sa Gamestown, Tapley, Norfolk, Jan. 12.
Sa Cyen, Gamestown, Tapley, Norfolk, Jan. 12.
Sa Carib, Ingram, Hoston, Jan. 12.
Sa Carib, Ingram, Hoston, Jan. 12.
Sa Usk, Hurry, Halifax, Jan. 9.
Sa Heratio Hall, Brage, Portland, Jan. 11.
Ship Pyrences, Puce, Dublin, Dec. 18.
Ship Wanderer, Turman Dunkirk, Dec. 4.
Bark L. W. Norton, Perfer, Grand Constable Island, Dec. 4.
Brig Gladiola, Cave, Perrambue, Dec. 1.

Sa Island, from New York, at Copenhagen, Sa Tuscarora, from New York, at London, Sa Empress of Japan, from Yokehama, at Yan SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Sa La Bretagne, from Havre for New York.
Sa New York, from Southampton for New York
Sa Campania, from Liverpool for New York,
Sa Southwark, from Antwerp for New York,
Sa Rotterdam, from Rotterdam for New York,

Sat Tuesdan, Jan. 16.

St. Paul, Southampton .. 1 00 P M Sail Thursday, Jan. 18. STEAMSHIPS, Due To-day Port an Prince Havre, Antwerp. Due Monday, Jan. 15. Mesaba King Bleddyn. Savannah Due Tuesday, Jan. 18. Antwerp Rotterdam La Guayra Due Wednerday, Jan. 17

Due Thursday, Jan. 18. Due Friday, Jan. 19

Occupio

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To be sold on the evening of Thursday next, January 18th, at 8 o'clock, and afternoon of Friday next, January 19th, at

THOMAS E. KIRBY,

Auctioneer.

NUTMEG STATE ACCIDENT SUIT. Damages for \$12,000 Asked by a Philadelphia Man for His Wife's Death.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 13,-Suit claiming damages \$12,000 was brought to-day against the Bridgeport Steamboat Company growing out of the loss by fire of the steamer Nutmeg State off Sands Point in lastOctober. The plaintiff is J. A. Wilt of Philadelphia, Pa., whose wife died from exposure and suffering experienced after leaving the burning steamer. Although the steamboat company has taken advantage of the Limited Liability net, and has paid into the United States Court about \$1,000 received from the sale of the damaged hull, excongressman Deforest, counsel for Mr. Wilt, says that it will not avail in this case.

Business Notices.

Mineral waters squirted out under the bar are not schultz's. Examine label on siphon and be sure to get CARL H. SCHULTZ'S pure, correct mineral waters.

Rheumatism and Gout cured in every case since 1801. FAMOUS PRESCRIPTION 100,384 Always safe and reliable. 75c bot. MULLER'S PHARMACY, 74 University place, New York.

MARRIED

BENSEL-TIBBITS .- On Jan. 10, 1900, by the Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre, Percival Ward Bense to Grace Fullerton Tibbits, daughter of Emma E

DIED.

ARMSTRONG .- At her residence, 140 West 75th st. New York, on Jan. 13, 1900. Emeline Antoinette, wife of Collin Armstrong and daughter of Ophelia Peck and the late Leonard Hess of New Orleans, La. Funeral private. New Orleans, La., and Schoharie, N. Y., papers please copy. COE .- Anne Eliza Mitchell, widow of Frederick A

Funeral, White Plains, N. Y., on arrival of 1 40 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot, Sunday CUMMING .- On Saturday, Jan. 13, 1900, at Chel

tenham, England, Robert L. Cumming, formerly of this city. HOWELL,-At Morrist wn, N. J., on Jan. 11, 1900 Henry C., eldest son of the late Theodore P Howell of Newark, N J.

MORRIS.-On Jan. 18, 1800, Felix J. Morris. Funeral services at Ali Souls' (Unitarian) Church 4th av., corner 20th st., Monday forenoon 15, 1900, at 11:30 o'clock, Rev. Thomas R. Slices and Minot J. Savage, will officiate.

PERRENOUD. -Suddenly, Dec. 30, 1899, Gustay F. Perrenoud. Funeral from old Trinity Church, Wall street, at noon, Monday, Jan. 15, 1900. Interment Green-

Thursday, Jan. 11, 1900. William Searls, in his

89th year. For many years a resident of Clinton avenus, Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral at his late home, Monday, the 15th inst., beth Fessenden, daughter of Geo. H., Jr., and

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Har-lem Railroad: 43 minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d st.

Bessie Fessenden Taber, aged 7 months.

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Wednesday next, January 16th and 17th, at

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PROFILE IN A FLAGSTONE. Likeness of a Bridgeport Man Worn in a Sidewalk in That City.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 13.-Directly in front of the entrance at 222 State street is a flagstone which has been worn in a peculiar manner by passing footsteps, resulting in a remarkable configuration, the outlines of an almost perfect head and bust of a man. Some parts of the stone were a little softer than the central part, and the action of the elements, combined with the friction of travel, has outlined the figure of a man's head much like a cameo and bearing a striking resemblance in profile to John C Curtle, formerly superintendent of the Adams Express office in this city, and also, although not in so marked a degree, to the head of Napoleon III. of France. The representation of head and face in profile is very good. It can be seen only when the pavement is perfectly dry, and at its bestonir when flooded with strong sunlight. The flagstone has not been moved for over twenty years. markable configuration, the outlines of an

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